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| Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs |
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| Program Components | FY 2006 Actual | FY 2007 CR | FY 2008 | | | Change From FY 2007 (+/-) |
|--|-------------------|----------------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-) | Program Changes (+/-) | Budget Request | |
| Commissions and Grants (\$000) | 13,202 | [7,299] | +7,345 | +2,553 | 9,898 | +9,898 |
| Administrative Support (\$000) | 99 | [101] | +106 | 0 | 106 | +106 |
| Heritage Partnership Programs (\$000) | 13,301 | [7,400] | +7,451 | +2,553 | 10,004 | +10,004 |
| <i>Total FTE Requirements</i> | 12 | [7] | [+7] | 0 | 7 | +7 |
| Impact of the CR | | [+6,500] | | [-6,500] | | |

Summary of FY 2008 Program Changes for Heritage Partnership Programs

| Request Component | (\$000) | FTE | Page # |
|--|---------------|----------|---------|
| • Enhance Support to the National Heritage Areas | +2,553 | 0 | NR&P-54 |
| • Impact of the CR | [-6,500] | 0 | NR&P-51 |
| TOTAL, Program Changes | +2,553 | 0 | |

Impact of FY 2007 Continuing Resolution (-\$6,500,000) - The FY 2008 budget restores the priorities of the FY 2007 President's budget by funding FY 2007 programmed fixed cost increases, eliminating unrequested FY 2006 congressional earmarks, and implementing the program enhancement and program reduction initiatives included in the FY 2007 President's budget. In FY 2007, Heritage Partnership Programs was requested under the Historic Preservation Fund; the net effect of the continuing resolution is shown here for presentation purposes.

Mission Overview

The Heritage Partnership Program supports the National Park Service mission by contributing to two fundamental goals for the National Park Service: 1) Natural and cultural resources are conserved through formal partnership programs; and 2) through partnerships with other Federal, State, and local agencies and nonprofit organizations, a nationwide system of parks, open space, rivers, and trails provides educational, recreational, and conservation benefits for the American people. These NPS goals support the departmental goals to provide recreation opportunities for America and safeguard lives, property and assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve.

Activity Overview

Heritage Partnership Programs (National Heritage Areas) have been created by Congress to promote the conservation of natural, historic, scenic and cultural resources. In 2006, Congress authorized an additional 10 heritage areas, bringing the total number of heritage areas to 37. These areas are the management responsibility of Federal commissions, nonprofit groups or State agencies or authorities. The work of each National Heritage Area is guided by a management plan approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy. These include resource conservation, community attention to quality of life issues, and help in developing a sustainable economy. In FY 2007, the NPS proposed to move Heritage Partnership Programs from the National Recreation and Preservation appropriation to a new umbrella activity—the America's Heritage and Preservation Partnership Program—within the Historic Preservation Fund appropriation, as part of the President's Preserve America initiative. However, Congress did not accept the proposal. This activity includes two program components:

Commissions and Grants. This component shows funding support provided to the management entity of each National Heritage Area. Heritage areas provide a powerful tool for the preservation of community heritage, combining historic preservation, cultural and ecotourism, local and regional preservation

planning and heritage education and tourism. This funding also includes reimbursement for technical assistance and training provided by the NPS as partners to encourage resource conservation and interpretation. There are currently 37 National Heritage Areas.

Administrative Support. This component provides Servicewide heritage areas coordination, guidance, assistance and support to the areas, the agency, partners, and the public.

Activity: Heritage Partnership Programs
Program Component: Commissions and Grants

Summary Table of Funding by Heritage Area

| National Heritage Areas | | State(s) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | FY 2008 Request |
|-------------------------|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks) | Iowa | 690 | | |
| 2. | Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area | Georgia | - | - | |
| 3. | Atchafalaya National Heritage Area | Louisiana | 0 | | |
| 4. | Augusta Canal National Heritage Area | Georgia | 345 | | |
| 5. | Bleeding Kansas and the Enduring Struggle for Freedom National Heritage Area | Kansas/Missouri | - | - | |
| 6. | Blue Ridge National Heritage Area | North Carolina | 788 | | |
| 7. | Cache La Poudre River Corridor | Colorado | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Cane River National Heritage Area | Louisiana | 788 | | |
| 9. | Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership | New York/ Vermont | - | - | |
| 10. | Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area | New Jersey | - | - | |
| 11. | Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor | Pennsylvania | 739 | | |
| 12. | Erie Canalway National Corridor | New York | 641 | | |
| 13. | Essex National Heritage Area | Massachusetts | 788 | | |
| 14. | Great Basin National Heritage Route | Nevada/Utah | - | - | |
| 15. | Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor | Florida/Georgia/ North Carolina /South Carolina | - | - | |
| 16. | Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area | New York | 443 | | |
| 17. | John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor | Massachusetts/ Rhode Island | 788 | | |
| 18. | Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor (*Reauthorized 2006) | Illinois | 0 | 0 | |
| 19. | Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area | Pennsylvania | 493 | | |
| 20. | Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area | Mississippi | 197 | | |
| 21. | Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area | Utah | - | - | |
| 22. | MotorCities-Automobile National Heritage Area | Michigan | 444 | | |
| 23. | National Aviation Heritage Area | Ohio | 197 | | |
| 24. | National Coal Heritage Area | West Virginia | 99 | | |
| 25. | Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area | New Mexico | - | - | |
| 26. | Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor | Ohio | 788 | | |
| 27. | Oil Region National Heritage Area | Pennsylvania | 197 | | |
| 28. | Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor | Connecticut/ Massachusetts | 788 | | |
| 29. | Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area | Pennsylvania | 788 | | |
| 30. | Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area | Pennsylvania | 443 | | |
| 31. | Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District | Virginia | 443 | | |
| 32. | South Carolina National Heritage Corridor | South Carolina | 788 | | |
| 33. | Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Area (*See description) | Pennsylvania | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area | Tennessee | 394 | | |

| National Heritage Areas | | State(s) | FY 2006 Enacted | FY 2007 Request | FY 2008 Request |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 35. | Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act | Connecticut/ Massachusetts | - | - | |
| 36. | Wheeling National Heritage Area | West Virginia | 788 | | |
| 37. | Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area | Arizona | 345 | | |
| Total | | | 13,202 | 7,299** | 9,898** |

**FY 2007 funding to be determined. FY 2008 funding distribution among the 35 heritage areas supported under this subactivity to be determined.

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The FY 2008 budget request for the Heritage Partnership Program is \$9,898,000 and 1 FTE, a net program increase of \$2,553,000 from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Increase Support to Heritage Partnership Programs (+\$2,553,000) – The NPS requests an increase in funding from the FY 2007 President's Budget to reflect the expansion of the program from 27 to 37 National Heritage Areas. Funding for the program is limited and there will be an emphasis on encouraging heritage areas to become self-sufficient. The budget request will initiate the management planning process for the ten new National Heritage Areas; provide increased funding and partnership opportunities for as many as 620 National Historic Properties and 16,170 National Register listings that lie within their legislated boundaries; support partnerships of National Heritage Areas with their 1,516 partners, and continue to provide educational opportunities for 857,083 participants nationwide.

Program Performance Change Table

| | 2004 Actual | 2005 Actual | 2006 Actual | 2007 CR ¹ | 2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs) | 2008 Plan | Program Change Accruing in 2008 | Program Change Accruing in Outyears |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|--|--|
| | | | | | A | B=A+C | C | D |
| National Heritage Areas assisted | | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 37 | 10 | |
| Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000) | | \$14,459 | \$13,202 | \$7,299 | \$7,345 | \$9,898 | \$2,553 | |
| Actual/Projected Cost Per Area (whole dollars) | | \$535,519 | \$488,963 | \$270,333 | \$272,037 | \$267,514 | (\$4,524) | |

Comments Unit costs based on total number of National Heritage Areas assisted.

¹ The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision.

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's Budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent

Program Overview

By partnering with State governments or private non-profit organizations, the National Park Service facilitates the management of National Heritage Areas. Congress has designated 37 National Heritage Areas to conserve and commemorate distinctive regional landscapes. These areas include canal corridors; river corridors that provided access and power to early settlers; and landscapes that tell the story of big steel, coal, and agriculture. National Heritage Areas do not have an overall program authorization. In most cases, legislation requires a 1:1 match in funding by the managing entities. The areas are managed by private nonprofit groups, Federal commissions, or by States—not by the National Park Service. Land use control of the areas continues to rest with local governments. Participating areas realize significant benefits from this partnership strategy, including resource conservation and community attention to the quality of life issues that are supported by developing sustainable economies. Upon designation as a National Heritage Area, a management entity guides the development of a management plan that provides a blueprint for the area's future activities. The plan includes a resource inventory and identifies interpretive themes, restoration projects, recreational opportunities and funding strategies. Once the Secretary of the Interior has approved the management plan, it is implemented as funding and resources are available. The national heritage areas address the NPS strategic goals by:

- Instilling Management Excellence: engaging partners in conservation as well as fostering and evaluating the economic benefits of cultural and heritage preservation in local communities, and
- Resource Protection: Improving the health of watersheds and landscapes as well as improving access to recreation and ensuring the protection of cultural and national heritage resources through partnerships, grants, and education.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

National Heritage Areas are required to match funding NPS funding on a 1:1 basis.

In FY 2005 the NPS funding for the Heritage Partnership Programs of \$14.1 million leveraged \$64 million dollars in other state, Federal and private funding.

FY 2008 Program Performance

NPS will continue partnering with State governments, private non-profit organizations, and Federal commissions to facilitate the management of the 37 National Heritage Areas designated by Congress. NPS expects to see 10 new management planning processes initiated and the implementation of 20 new activities and 100 new partnerships, as well as enhancements to four signage programs, six exhibits and five trail systems.

America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership (Silos and Smokestacks) was authorized in 1996. Silos and Smokestacks is a thirty-seven county area in Iowa, which facilitates opportunities for residents and visitors to learn about America's agricultural legacy. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Develop TechWorks agricultural welcome center, a hub for travel in the Heritage Area.
- Provide signage for partner sites throughout the Heritage Area.
- Continue operation of the nationally recognized LIFE Tours group travel program in the Alliance, innovative for its reality-based tour approach rather than the typical attraction-based tour.



Arabia Mountain NHA dedication ceremony

Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area was authorized in 2006. It is located in parts of three counties east of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, and comprises a region of active quarries, rolling topography, rural landscapes and unique granite outcroppings, especially Arabia and Panola mountains, which represent two of the State's three largest exposed granite formations. In FY 2008, the Area will initiate the management planning process.

Atchafalaya National Heritage Area was authorized in 2006. It is a national treasury of nature, culture, and history in south-central Louisiana, encompassing the largest river swamp in the country. Characterized by a maze of streams and bayous, the area is rich in wildlife and is an important migratory bird flyway.

While the 14 parishes that comprise the heritage area are best-known for the Cajun descendants of French-speaking Acadians, the area's complex racial and ethnic mix is reflected in its distinctive architecture, music, language, food and festivals. In FY 2008, the Area will initiate the management planning process.

Augusta Canal National Heritage Area was created to establish and implement an overall plan for the preservation, development and management of the Augusta Canal as a public resource. Constructed in 1845, this nine-mile corridor follows the full length of the best-preserved industrial canal of its kind remaining in the South. The canal is still being used for three of the original purposes for which it was built: water power, transportation and water supply. The canal transformed Augusta from an agrarian to an important regional industrial area on the eve of the Civil War and was instrumental in the post-Civil War relocation of much of the nation's textile industry to the South. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Develop additional exhibits in Interpretive Center.
- Develop nature trails between the canal and Savannah River.
- Provide directional signage along the canal and within the Heritage Area.
- Provide administrative and operational support.



Following reconstruction, a trail, historic markers, signage and benches will be installed along the 3rd level of the Augusta Canal.

Blue Ridge National Heritage Area The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area consists of 25 counties and the Qualla Boundary in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Western North Carolina. The Blue Ridge National Heritage Area works to preserve the spectacular beauty of the Blue Ridge Mountains and to interpret traditional mountain music, folk life traditions, traditional arts, the culture and influences of the Cherokee Indians, and the Scots-Irish heritage of the region. The Area is managed by a 9-member Board of Directors composed of representatives of State, local, non-profit and Cherokee Indian organizations. In FY 2008, the Area will:



Since designation in 2003 the Blue Ridge NHA has been developing a management plan in cooperation with the 24 counties and the Qualla boundary

- Support and expand Junior Appalachian Musicians (JAM) after-school program.
- Continue research into tourist attitudes and behaviors and the economic impact of travel and tourism in the National Heritage Area.
- Assist in connecting local trails into regional trails system.

Cache La Poudre River Corridor was established to commemorate the story of water law and water development in the West. The primary emphasis of current programs is on interpretation and education. The legislation also calls for private landowners to adopt voluntary measures for the preservation and restoration of significant resources along the Corridor. In FY 2008, the Area will work on the reintroduction of a bill to amend their authorizing legislation to designate a new management entity, make certain technical and conforming amendments, and enhance private property protections.

Cane River National Heritage Area was established to assist in the preservation and enhancement of the cultural landscape and traditions of the Cane River region, complementing the role of Cane River Creole NHP. The 116,000 acre heritage area in northwestern Louisiana is a largely rural, agricultural landscape known for its historic plantations, its distinctive Creole architecture, and its multi-cultural legacy. It is home to a unique blend of cultures, including French, Spanish, African, American Indian, and Creole. Many people of these cultures are descended from early Cane River families who have interacted with each other for nearly 300 years. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Continue assessment and evaluation of Cane River NHA progress in conjunction with the NPS Conservation Study Institute.
- Continue rehabilitation of the Texas and Pacific Railway Depot in Natchitoches, LA as an African American heritage center and multi-modal transportation hub.

- Continue Cane River National Heritage Area Competitive Grants program with grants in historic preservation of National Register and NHL properties in the region, materials conservation, landscape conservation, research, and development.
- Complete the regional guidebook begun in 2007 that describes the culture and history of the region, including Cane River Creole, Natchitoches National Historic Landmark District, State parks and National Historic Landmark and National Register properties.
- Provide assistance in the establishment and operations of the shared visitor/interpretive center.
- Continue the Heritage Ranger program to provide a presence at heritage tourism gatherings and special events, and to augment the park staff.

Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership was authorized in 2006. This area includes the linked navigable waterways and adjacent lands of Lake Champlain, Lake George, the Champlain Canal and portions of the Upper Hudson River in the States of Vermont and New York. This region was the homeland of native people of Algonquin and Iroquois descent and has played an important role in the establishment of the United States and Canada. It has served as a route of exploration, military campaigns and maritime commerce. The history and resources of the region offer opportunities for outstanding interpretation and recreation. In FY 2008 the area will initiate the management planning process.

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area was authorized in 2006 and encompasses 213 municipalities and all or parts of 14 counties from Bergen to Gloucester Counties in New Jersey. General George Washington planned and led some of the most decisive military actions of the war across this landscape including the crucial battles of Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth and spent two severe winters encamped in what is now Morristown National Historical Park. Preserved battlefields, National Historic Landmark properties, and hundreds of associated National Register properties also commemorate this turning point in American history. In FY 2008 the Area will initiate the management planning process.



Delaware and Lehigh NHC is co-chairing an interpretative partnership based on the redevelopment of the former Bethlehem Steel site in Pennsylvania.

Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor is a 165-mile corridor in eastern Pennsylvania. Canals and railroads transported lumber, anthracite coal, slate, iron and steel from mountain to market, fueling America's industrial revolution. In FY 2008 the Corridor will:

- Implement the Landmark Towns Initiative, a main street revitalization initiative in the southern part of the Corridor.
- Partner with the Lehigh Valley Industrial Heritage Coalition and BethWorks Now on the Bethlehem Steel site, in Bethlehem, PA.
- Implement the County Stewardship Compact.
- Continue trail design and development.

Erie Canalway National Corridor covers 524 miles in upstate New York, including four navigable waterways: Erie, Champlain, Oswego and Cayuga-Seneca; sections of the first Erie Canal; and over 200 municipalities adjacent to the canals. This waterway played a key role in turning New York City into a preeminent center for commerce, industry, and finance. Besides being a catalyst for growth in the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, these canals helped open up western America for settlement and for many years transported much of the Midwest's agricultural and industrial products to domestic and international markets. In FY 2008 the Corridor will:

- Design and fabricate exterior exhibits on the waterfront and partner in a public/private visitor center project to uncover and restore the original terminus of the Erie Canal in downtown Buffalo.
- Provide exhibits to interpret the lock and adjacent historic canal store and dry dock at Interstate Rest Stop, an historic Erie Canal lock adjacent to the New York State Thruway accessible to over 1 million annual visitors.
- Install exterior interpretive exhibits at historic, restored aqueduct for boats to cross over Nine Mile Creek in Camillus, NY.

Essex National Heritage Area preserves and interprets three themes of national significance to American History: Early Settlement and the first contact between native peoples and colonists (17th-century); Great Age of Sail and America's rise as an international trading power (18th and 19th-centuries); Industrial Revolution with an emphasis on textile and shoe manufacturing and the birth of the labor movement (19th and 20th-centuries). In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Implement the annual Partnership Grant program for preservation, interpretation, education, archives preservation and trails/greenways development projects.
- Implement the second *Friendship Sails* event, which proposes that the *Friendship* visit the city of Lynn in August 2007.
- Facilitate execution of the 2008 elements of the Border to Boston Trail Implementation Plan.
- Complete preparation of corridor management plan for 24-mile-long Essex National Heritage Area Scenic Byway.
- Expand the ENHC signature annual Trails & Sails event to three days in 2007 which has introduced more than 10,000 participants to 100 heritage sites hosting nearly 200 events.



Freedom's Frontier NHA partners with Fort Scott NHS to educate kids about the Chautauqua movement in Kansas.

Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area was authorized in 2006. The Area encompasses counties in both Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Along this border, before and during the Civil War, a defining conflict took place between the forces of slavery and freedom. As abolitionists and others fought to keep Kansas a free state and pro-slavery forces gathered in Missouri, the Eastern press began referring to the region as "Bleeding Kansas." This story and the continuing story of the struggle for freedom of other groups - Native Americans, African Americans, Women and Free Staters - are still reflected in the communities and landmarks of this region. In FY 2008, the Area will initiate the management planning process.

Great Basin National Heritage Route was authorized in 2006. This Route incorporates the classic western landscape of White Pine County, Nevada, Millard County, Utah and the Duckwater Shoshone Reservation. The heritage of Native Americans is represented by several significant archaeological sites from the Fremont era and by modern tribes including, the Shoshone, Paiute and Goshute. Ethnic communities of Serbs, Greeks, Basques and Italians survive whose ancestors provided the labor for ranching, railroading and mining enterprises within the Heritage Route. Mormon settlers and other early pioneers are reflected in the living cultural tradition of the Great Basin, as well. In FY 2008, the Route will initiate the management planning process.

Gullah/Geechee Heritage Corridor was authorized in 2006. It was established to recognize the important contributions made to American culture and history by Africans and African Americans known as the Gullah/Geechee who settled in the coastal counties of South Carolina, Georgia, southeast coast of North Carolina, and northeast Coast of Florida. The distinctive culture of community is reflected in the stories, traditions, arts and crafts, culinary practices and the Creole language of the people of the corridor. The Gullah/Geechee Cultural area demonstrates the strongest continuities to the indigenous cultures of Africa than any other region in the United States. In FY 2008, the Corridor will:

- Form a federal commission to manage the area.
- Initiate the management planning process.



Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Corridor aims to sustain traditional ways of living off the land in ways that create new economies for the Gullah/Geechee people.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, which stretches from Troy to New York City, contains a rich assemblage of natural features and nationally significant cultural and historical sites. The period from the Revolutionary War to the Civil War is well represented and complemented by individual sites such as

FDR's Springwood, Eleanor Roosevelt's Val-Kill, Lyndhurst, and Vanderbilt Mansion. The valley retains the scenic, rural character that inspired the Hudson Valley School of landscape painting and the Knickerbocker writers. Recreational opportunities abound in local parks, protected open space, and greenways. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Implement the Teaching the Hudson Valley Grant Program.
- Implement the Heritage Sites Grant Program.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor was created in 1984 as the first national heritage area. The canal was built in the 1830s and '40s along the portage between Lake Michigan and the Illinois River, which had long been used as an American Indian trade route. The canal rapidly transformed Chicago from an isolated crossroads into a critical transportation hub between the East and the developing Midwest. A 61-mile recreational trail follows the canal towpath. The Federal commission's authority and funding ended in 2005. While the Corridor no longer receives funding under this activity, its designation exists in perpetuity. In FY 2008, the Corridor will initiate a management planning process which builds on existing mission, compact and activities.

John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor was authorized in 1986 to tell the story of the American Industrial Revolution, which began along the 46 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island. The mills (including Slater Mill), mill villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of industrialization. In FY 2008, the Corridor will:

- Develop training and networking programs that will help our partners increase the quality and depth of interpretive programs, protection of collections, enhance the stewardship of cultural and natural resources and increase organizational strength and capacity.
- Continue to address water quality issues and support the tenets of the "Fishable/Swimmable Blackstone River by 2015".
- Implement recommendations of the Massachusetts Blackstone Canal Preservation Study as well as the Rhode Island Blackstone Canal Preservation Study.
- Undertake final planning and design work to develop the Blackstone Gateway Visitor Center.
- Scope and launch a planning process to develop an updated corridor management plan.

Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area has worked to strengthen and enhance the development and preservation of the historic, cultural, natural, and economic resources of the communities along the Lackawanna River in northeastern Pennsylvania. The architecture, ethnic traditions and infrastructure of the Anthracite region tell the story of the Lackawanna Valley and its role in the industrial development of the United States. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Interpret Scranton's history of lace manufacturing at newly re-developed Scranton Laceworks site in collaboration with public and private partners.
- Develop the Heritage Interpretive Center in downtown Scranton with development of thematically and technologically linked kiosks at major partner heritage sites.
- Construct additional miles of the Lackawanna Heritage Trail.
- Implement informational and directional signage program.
- Develop an environmental education forum geared for adults.



Lackawanna Valley partners with Steamtown NHS to provide train excursions for kids to see the heritage and legacy of the Scranton region.

Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area, designated in 2004, is a six-county area within the Mississippi Coastal Plain that borders the Gulf of Mexico. This cultural landscape has been shaped by the coastal and riverine environment and a number of ethnic influences, including those of early Native Americans and Spanish, French, and English settlers. The area contains a rich assortment of cultural and historical resources related to these cultures, in addition to spectacular natural, scenic, and recreational

resources. The Area is coordinated by the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources, in consultation with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Digitize historic aerial photography.
- Develop comprehensive GIS database of heritage resources.
- Develop Heritage Recovery Toolbox for recovery after a disaster.
- Complete and release branding initiative, including website development.

Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area was authorized in 2006 and stretches through six counties along the Highway 89 corridor in southern Utah. The region is recognized for its dramatic landscapes including Bryce Canyon, Capitol Reef, and Zion. It is also known for a string of communities along the axis of the corridor that reflect the experience of Mormon colonization. Each community is marked by the town planning principles of the time and the distinctive buildings of the Mormon faith. This setting tells the story of the native peoples and the early settlers who farmed, ranched, logged and mined in this part of the state. In FY 2008, the Area will initiate the management planning process.

MotorCities-Automobile National Heritage Area was authorized in 1998 to preserve, interpret and promote Michigan's rich automotive and labor heritage. Activities include providing educational opportunities and increasing tourism by creating linkages among automobile-related sites. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Implement Motor Cities 2008 Year of the Car Program.
- Implement Motor Cities Education Programming.
- Complete the Ford Piquette Avenue Plant restoration.



MotorCities NHA is partnering with regional, national and international businesses to provide educational opportunities for kids to learn about their heritage.

Northern Rio Grande National Heritage was authorized in 2006. It is located in Northern New Mexico, stretching from Santa Fe to Taos and includes the counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and Taos. It encompasses a mosaic of cultures and history, including eight Pueblos and the descendants of Spanish ancestors who settled in the area as early as 1598. Within its boundaries are many significant historic sites and a cultural landscape that reflects long settlement of the region, including the Taos Pueblo, which has been recognized as a World Heritage Site. In FY 2008, the Area will initiate the management planning process.



National Aviation Heritage Area aims to coordinate the efforts of partners in the Dayton Region to tie together the stories and economies related to aviation history.

National Aviation Heritage Area in southwestern Ohio, designated in 2004, builds upon existing partnerships among the Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector that focus their efforts on preserving and interpreting historic aviation resources. The area will be managed by Aviation Heritage Foundation, Incorporated, a non-profit organization. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Continue the development of a management plan.
- Continue annual October 5th Celebration of Flight event targeting an audience of local, national and international aviation enthusiasts, media outlets, city and State officials.
- Participate in the Le Mans, France year-long aviation celebration.
- Create Traveling Aviation Heritage Exhibit highlighting for use at LeMans and Pau, France in 2008-2009. This exhibit would be used in other capacities as well.
- Create, upgrade and maintain National Aviation Hall of Fame Exhibits.

National Coal Heritage Area is located in southern West Virginia. The rugged industrial landscape of the National Coal Heritage Area showcases the stories of miners of many races and ethnicities who labored to extract and transport coal, and their wives, who struggled to maintain homes under primitive conditions. Coalfield history and culture contains key elements of a unique social and economic history including the stories of industrial might, the struggle for labor unions, and the growth of distinctive cultural communities

among different ethnic groups who worked side-by-side and lived together in the “company towns” of the region. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Develop National Coal Heritage Area Orientation Center.
- Begin implementation of the Trails, Blueways, and Greenspace plan in partnership with local community groups.
- Continue support, as funding allows, for preservation projects including restoration of Hinton Train Depot, Houston Company Store, and the Bramwell Cultural Center.

Ohio and Erie National Heritage CanalWay, in northeast Ohio, celebrates the canal that enabled shipping between Lake Erie and the Ohio River, opened up the frontier settlement of Ohio, and vaulted Ohio into commercial prominence in the early 1830s. The canal and towpath trail pass through agricultural lands and rural villages into industrial communities such as Akron, Canton, and Cleveland that trace their prosperity to the coming of the canal. In FY 2008, the Area will:

- Distribute grants to local communities.
- Continue development of Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail.
- Continue development of the Ohio & Erie Canalway visitors centers.
- Install signage program features.
- Implement interpretation program, events and publications.

Oil Region National Heritage Area, designated in 2004, centers around the story of Colonel Edwin Drake's drilling of the world's first successful oil well in 1859, which changed the course of industry, society, and politics in the modern world. The Oil Region contains a number of remnants of the oil industry, as well as historic valley settlements, riverbed settlements, plateau developments, farmlands, and industrial landscapes. The area has additionally been shaped by Native Americans, the French and Indian War, African Americans and the Underground Railroad, and Swedish and Polish immigrants. The NHA designation will enhance the current efforts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, volunteer organizations, and private businesses, to interpret and promote the cultural, national, and recreational resources of this region to residents and visitors. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Produce and install Oil Region Visitor Orientation Center, Perry Street Station, Titusville, PA.
- Produce and display at metropolitan locations in the US new traveling exhibits about oil history.
- Produce and broadcast documentary about early oil history.
- Produce and distribute museum kits about early oil history for nationwide use at children's and industry museums.
- Develop waterways concentrated in Oil City, PA to diversify outdoor recreational opportunities.

Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor in northeast Connecticut and south-central Massachusetts is one of the last unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the northeastern U.S. It has important prehistoric archeological sites, diversified agriculture, excellent water quality, beautiful rural landscapes, architecturally significant mill structures and mill villages, and a large acreage of green space. The corridor encompasses 1,086 square miles and includes 35 towns. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Continue to build local capacity and conserve resources through technical assistance and grant programs.
- Continue the critical work of the Green Valley Institute.
- Educate and inspire the future stewards of the Last Green Valley.
- Implement additional regional interpretive initiatives.
- Develop a cooperative regional marketing and value added project for sustainable agriculture.

Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area works within the seven counties of southwestern Pennsylvania to conserve, preserve, manage, and interpret the legacy of big steel and its related industries. Over 270 heritage development projects are underway or have been completed in the Rivers of Steel's seven-county region, representing \$37.7 million in grants and required matching funds. In FY 2008 the Area will:



The Quinebaug and Shetucket is known as “The Last Green Valley”—where conservation and interpretation are critical to retaining the quality of the landscape.

- Stabilize and fundraise for the Carrie Furnaces.
- Develop a restoration and utilization plan for the historic W.A. Young Machine Shop.
- Submit NHL nomination for the W.A. Young Machine Shop.
- Expand heritage tourism utilizing new and emerging technology.

Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area was authorized in 2000 to conserve, interpret and develop the historical, cultural, natural and recreational resources related to the industrial and cultural heritage of the Schuylkill River Valley of Southeastern Pennsylvania. By 1777, when George Washington wintered his troops at Valley Forge, early entrepreneurs had already founded many of the historic towns along the Schuylkill River where the charcoal, iron and textile industries of the region would grow. In 1822, the first load of anthracite coal was taken from the Schuylkill headwaters to Philadelphia along the Schuylkill Navigation System (canal). Pre-Revolutionary mills and late 19th century factories, rural villages and the City of Philadelphia, are all part of the fabric of the Schuylkill River Valley. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Develop a Heritage Area Interpretive Center at offices in Pottstown.
- Design and develop a Perkiomen Creek partnership brochure.
- Expand the number of gateway information centers in the Heritage Area.



McDowell Battlefield, a protected landscape that helps to interpret the strategic role of the Shenandoah Valley in the Civil War.

Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District tells the military and civilian stories of the Civil War. From 1861 to 1864 the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was caught in the crossfire between the North and the South, because of its strategic location as the backdoor to the two capitals and a transportation corridor. Today, 15 battlefields, over 320 sites, towns, villages, and farms in the eight-county National Historic District attest to the struggle, courage, and perseverance of the soldiers and civilians alike. In FY 2008 the District will:

- Dedicate staff time to protect Civil War battlefield land working with willing sellers and local governments, including continued or final negotiations with landowners of nearly 2,400 acres of land at the 10 legislated battlefields.
- Oversee and produce a second interpretive booklet and sponsor the Foundation's fourth annual educational symposium.
- Support events and programs undertaken by partner organizations in the "clusters" outlined in the Management Plan.
- Support general operations and publications of National Historic District and Battlefields Foundation.
- Provide implementation grants to partners.

Southwestern Pennsylvania Heritage Preservation Commission recognizes the cultural heritage of the nine-county region in southwestern Pennsylvania associated with the three basic industries of iron and steel, coal, and transportation. The Commission has become self-supporting and no longer receives funding under this activity.

South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, authorized in 1996, is bounded on one end by the port city of Charleston and on the other by the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The 240 miles and 14 counties that comprise the Heritage Corridor are divided in four distinct regions that work together to tell the story of the Old South: a story of plantations and cotton fields, of kindred spirits and a county in conflict, of hardships and prosperity, of family and friends. They also tell the story of the New South: a story of railroads and its towns, industry and its villages, of technology and its accomplishments. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Continue implementation of the Discovery System.
- Execute the grant program.

Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area, authorized in 1996, tells the stories of the American Civil War and Reconstruction. Geographic location, along with strategic river and rail routes, productive farmlands, and industrial sites made Tennessee a crucial prize fought for by both armies. The Tennessee Civil War

Heritage Area focuses on the late antebellum period (from ca. 1850), military activity, the home front experience, Reconstruction, and the enduring legacy of this history. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Implement the 2008 Andrew Johnson Symposium, a partnership with the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site to commemorate the bicentennial of Andrew Johnson's birth, incorporating themes of occupation, Reconstruction, and the Constitution.
- Research and write a guidebook to the Civil War and Reconstruction sites across the Tennessee Civil War National Heritage Area.
- Update and expand the Rural African American Church project to document additional post-Civil War settlement African American churches.
- Continue planning partnership with Tennessee Department of Tourist Development for the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War in Tennessee.

Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area was authorized in 2006. It is located in northwestern Connecticut and western Massachusetts and is noted for its picturesque landscape, the meandering Housatonic River and traditional New England towns. The early history of the area was marked by the Revolutionary War, early industrialization and deforestation followed by a long history of reclamation and conservation. Writers, artists and vacationers have visited the region for 150 years to enjoy its scenic wonders and artistic festivals, making it one of the country's leading cultural resorts. In FY 2008 the Area will initiate the management planning process.

Wheeling National Heritage Area was authorized in 2000. Throughout the 19th century, Wheeling served as the "Crossroads of America", playing an important role in the settlement of the Nation. Wheeling was a crossroads of western expansion and is the site of many industries including iron and steel, nails, textiles, boat building, glass manufacturing, and stogie and tobacco manufacturing. LaBelle Cut Nails, one of two manufacturers in the nation, continues to produce cut nails with equipment and a process that is over 150-years old. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Create a 30-minute documentary on LaBelle Nail Works.
- Continue the grant program, supporting interpretation and conservation activities.
- In conjunction with the Community Archive Project, create a preservation resource center within the Wheeling Artisan Center.
- Develop and implement a sustainability strategy for the Wheeling Artisan Center and Wheeling Heritage Port.

Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area, authorized in 2000, commemorates the natural ford on the Colorado River, which has been a gathering spot for people for over 500 years and is an important landmark of the Nation's westward expansion. Yuma celebrates its historic role in water management to produce abundant agriculture in the desert, and now is an innovator in community-driven wetlands restoration along the Colorado River. In FY 2008 the Area will:

- Complete construction of Pivot Point Interpretive Overlook and pathway system.
- Implement new interpretive program for Yuma Crossing State Historic Park.
- Design new interpretive program for Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park.
- Undertake oral history program for Yuma agricultural "pioneers".
- Design two small parks in East Wetlands, providing access for hikers, birders, and canoers.



Yuma, AZ City Hall is one National Register building preserved through partnership with Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area

Program Performance Overview

See Performance Overview table at end of Historic Preservation Programs: Grants-in-Aid to States and Territories section.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Activity: | Heritage Partnership Programs |
| Program Component: | Administrative Support |

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The FY 2008 budget request for Heritage Partnership Programs Administrative Support is \$106,000 and 1 FTE, with no program changes requested from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Program Overview

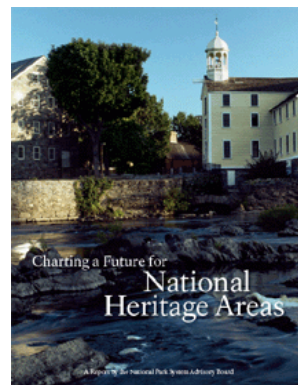
The NPS provides administrative support and technical assistance to the 37 congressionally designated national heritage areas and their partners, NPS Washington and regional offices, and the public. The NPS leverages its institutional expertise to enhance the management of these areas giving guidance, information and support on budget and policy, and coordinating and disseminating information to the public, the Service and heritage area partners through publications, websites, and presentations. The administrative support office addresses NPS Strategic Goals by:

- Instilling management excellence by engaging local, State and national partners in multiple arenas about the present and future status of heritage areas through meetings, reports, presentations, workshops, and publications.
- Encouraging standards and accountability through legislation, research, measurement, and evaluation of the successes of heritage areas.
- Encouraging consistency and quality in heritage areas to encourage a seamless nationwide network of parks, historic places, and open spaces.
- Encouraging best practices in the protection of cultural and national heritage resources through dissemination of information, best practices, and publications and external resource conservation assistance opportunities.

FY 2008 Program Performance

The National Park System Advisory Board's report *Charting a Future for National Heritage Areas* (released July 2006) outlined recommendations for improving the National Heritage Areas program. Funding from FY 2008 would be used to continue the implementation of these recommendations:

- Implement a plan for reintroduction of National Heritage Area program legislation: develop a schedule with the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, circulate the legislative proposal for comments by stakeholders early in the year, seek Congressional sponsorship.
- Expand the policy framework for National Heritage Areas: publish a Handbook on National Heritage Area policies for NPS management, finalize guidance on management planning and compliance for National Heritage Areas.
- Implement a system of evaluation and performance measures for National Heritage Areas.
- Continue to encourage and promote research on National Heritage Areas in partnership with the Conservation Study Institute.
- Partner with the Alliance of National Heritage Areas to provide educational opportunities on best practices in National Heritage Area management.



"Charting a Future for National Heritage Areas" presents case studies and recommendations on the future of the National